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1911

College of Law

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

OF THE

University of Maine

ANNOUNCEMENT

1910 - 1911



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1911

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1910-11

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Bar and of the United States Supreme Court Bar

Lecturer on Medico-Legal Relations

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Lecturer on Admiralty Law

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*Lecturer on Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure, and on Private
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Lecturer on Cross-Examination

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GRADUATE STUDENTS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

- Bass, Frank Lyman, B. A., LL. B. *Bangor* 82 Third St.
Bowdoin College, 1907. University of Maine, 1910
- Blanchard, Benjamin Willis, LL. B. *Bangor* 118 Congress St.
University of Maine, 1904. **PRESIDENT'S OFFICE**
- Bridges, Corril Ellsworth, LL. B. *Charlestown, Mass.*
Albany Law School, 1887.
- Brown, Leon Gilman Carleton, LL. B.
Milo
University of Maine, 1905.
- Cartier, Arthur Jean Baptiste, LL. B.
Biddeford
University of Maine, 1909.
- Clough, George Edwin, LL. B. *Palmer, Mass.*
University of Maine, 1904.
- Cotton, Carl, B. A., LL. B. *Contocook, N. H.*
Colby College, 1900. University of Maine, 1906
- Davis, Waldo Trevor, B. A., LL. B. *Worcester, Mass.*
Dartmouth College, 1901. University of Maine, 1905
- Dudley, John Perley, LL. B. *Houlton*
Colby College. University of Maine, 1908
- Elmassian, Astor, LL. B. *Lynn, Mass.* 47 Fifth St.
University of Maine, 1910.
- Foster, Walter Herbert, LL. B. *Dorchester, Mass.*
University of Maine 1905.
- Fox, Lewis Edwin, LL. B. *Worcester, Mass.* 262 Ohio St.
University of Maine, 1906.
- Graton, Claude Dewing, LL. B. *Burlington, Vt.*
University of Maine, 1900
- Lemaire, Charles Wendell, LL. B. *Taunton, Mass.*
University of Maine, 1910
- Lewis, Charles Goodell, LL. B. *Boston, Mass.*
University of Maine, 1908
- Linehan, Daniel Joseph, LL. B. *Haverhill, Mass.*
University of Maine, 1905
- Lord, Harry, LL. B. *Bangor,* 82 Cumberland St.
University of Maine, 1902
- Monroe, Edward Roy, LL. B. *Portland*
University of Maine, 1907
- Noble, Ernest Eugene, B. A., LL. B.
Portland
Colby College, 1897. University of Maine, 1903
- Perkins, DeForest Henry, Ph. B., M. A., LL. B.
Skowhegan
University of Maine, 1900, 1905. Illinois College of Law, 1906
- Record, Lewis Stillman, Ph. B., LL. B.
Palmer, Mass.
Brown University, 1902. University of Maine, 1905

Reid, Charles Hickson, LL. B.	<i>Bangor</i>	60 Lincoln St.
University of Maine, 1903		
Robinson, Curville Charles, LL. B.	<i>New York City</i>	
University of Maine, 1905		
Robinson, William Henry, LL. B.	<i>Bangor</i>	42 Hammond St.
University of Maine, 1902		
Seavey, Ernest Linwood, LL. B.	<i>Seattle, Wash.</i>	
University of Maine, 1908		
Skillin, Carroll Brown, LL. B.	<i>Portland</i>	
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Toole, Christopher, LL. B.	<i>Hartford, Conn.</i>	
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Warren, John Clifford, B. S., LL. B.	<i>Portland</i>	
University of Maine, 1902.	Boston University, 1905	

SENIORS

Blaisdell, William Bradley	<i>North Sullivan</i>	214 French St.
Campbell, Collen Carroll	<i>Provincetown, Mass.</i>	
		62 Holyoke St., Brewer
Carter, Rodney Walker	<i>Bluehill</i>	Φ A Δ House
Chesley, Franklin Russell	<i>Saco</i>	229 State St
Conary, Wilfred Grindle	<i>Bluehill Falls</i>	Φ A Δ House
Connors, George Leroy	<i>North Attleboro, Mass.</i>	Φ A Δ House
Gould, Daniel Israel	<i>Bangor</i>	127 Congress St.
Bowdoin College		
Harvey, Brad Dudley	<i>Haverhill, Mass.</i>	Φ A Δ House
Hosmer, Charles Bridgham	<i>Hudson, Mass.</i>	474 Main St.
Liggett, John Edmund	<i>Augusta</i>	72 West Broadway
Madore, John Bernard, B. A.	<i>Van Buren</i>	Φ A Δ House
Van Buren College, 1908		
Merrill, Wilbur Frances	<i>Wiscasset</i>	25 State St.
Owens, William Daniel	<i>Lynn, Mass.</i>	Φ A Δ House
Boston University Law School		
Putnam, Aaron Albert, B. A.	<i>Houlton,</i>	214 French St.
Bowdoin College, 1908		
Rhodes, James Edward, 2d, B. A.	<i>Hartford, Conn.</i>	25 State St.
Bowdoin College, 1897.	Member of Connecticut State Bar, 1907,	
and bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1908.		
Sweeny, William Henry	<i>Worcester, Mass.</i>	112 Sanford St.
Sweetser, George Roy, B. A.	<i>Bangor</i>	36 Seventh St.
University of Maine, 1909		
Tertzag, Jacob Kevork, B. A.	<i>Mamouret-ul-Aziz, Armenia</i>	
Euphrates College, 1902		350 Union St.
Varney, Henry Harrison	<i>East Rochester, N. H.</i>	Φ A Δ House

JUNIORS

Adams, Frederick Prescott	<i>Cherryfield</i>	218 French St.
Baldwin, William Vincent Reginald	<i>No. Wilbraham, Mass.</i>	214 French St.
Burns, Joseph Leo	<i>Taunton, Mass.</i>	176 Court St.
Cook, Albert Fremont	<i>Bangor</i>	645 Union St.
University of Maine		
Davis, John Bradford	<i>Haverhill, Mass.</i>	Φ K Σ House
		79 Kenduskeag Ave.
Dow, Charles Whitfield	<i>Caribou</i>	Φ A Δ House
Bates College		
Fellows, Frank	<i>Bangor</i>	33 Jefferson St.
University of Maine		
Gardner, Phillips Brooks	<i>Machias</i>	183 Cedar St.
Greene, Arthur Albert	<i>Higsgate Center, Vt.</i>	Φ A Δ House
University of Vermont		
Harvey Leigh Irving	<i>Bangor</i>	8 Somerset St.
Ingalls, Ralph Morrill	<i>Bridgton</i>	Φ A Δ House
McHale, Martin Joseph	<i>Stonham, Mass.</i>	Θ E House, Orono
University of Maine		
Rand, Howard Benjamin	<i>Haverhill, Mass.</i>	Φ A Δ House
Sawyer, Elmer Warren	<i>No. Anson</i>	147 Essex St.
Sawyer, Henry Waide	<i>Milbridge</i>	Φ A Δ House
Sullivan, Thomas Edward	<i>Lubec</i>	Φ A Δ House
Thorne, James Henry	<i>No. Anson</i>	176 Court St.

FIRST YEAR

Adams, Charles Bayley	<i>Randolph, Vt.</i>	Φ A Δ House
Allen, Vivian Roath	<i>Norwich, Conn.</i>	Y. M. C. A.
Barwise, Mark Alton	<i>Bangor</i>	29 George St.
Bove, Bernard Anthony, B. A.	<i>Portland</i>	57 Pine St.
Van Buren College, 1906		
Beck, Andrew Jackson	<i>Deer Isle</i>	Φ A Δ House
Bowen, Everett Harlow, B. A., M. S.	<i>Bangor</i>	53 15th St.
Colgate University, 1903. University of Maine, 1905		
Boyle, James Louis, B. A.	<i>Calais</i>	Y. M. C. A.
St. Joseph College, 1906		
Chien, Yih C.	<i>Changchow, China</i>	112 Sanford St.
Bates College and University of Maine		
Corliss, Edgar Francis, Jr.	<i>Cumberland</i>	Y. M. C. A.
Cowan, Walter Albion	<i>Pittsfield</i>	25 State St.
Bates College		
Damon, Charles Donaldson,	<i>Jamaica Plain, Mass.</i>	Θ K House
		Orono
Dutton, Clarence W.	<i>Bingham</i>	25 State St.

Dwyer, William Henry University of Maine	<i>Biddeford</i>	176 Court St.
Ford, Thomas John	<i>Bangor</i>	175 Grove St.
Garvin, William Henry	<i>Taunton, Mass.</i>	176 Court St.
Gillin, James McKinnon Bowdoin College	<i>Bangor</i>	119 Pine St.
Hennessey, Harold Stewart University of Maine	<i>Bangor</i>	5 High St.
Kennedy, Michael James	<i>Woodland</i>	Y. M. C. A.
Ordway, Paul Blanchard	<i>Lowell, Mass.</i>	38 Ohio St.
Roberts, Christopher Shirley	<i>Vinalhaven</i>	Φ A Δ House
Ryder, Nellie Jane, B. A. Vassar, 1907	<i>Bangor</i>	52 Highland Ave.
Studley, Ernest Allen Dartmouth College	<i>Rockland, Mass.</i>	112 Sanford St.
Stanley, John William	<i>Enfield, N. H.</i>	Φ A Δ House
Turner, Erldon Blaisdell	<i>Augusta</i>	Φ A Δ House
Weeks, Harold Edward, B. A. Bowdoin College, 1910	<i>Fairfield</i>	8 Somerset St.

SPECIAL STUDENTS

Aiken, Percy Lewis	<i>Sorrento</i>	Φ A Δ House
Beliveau, Albert	<i>Rumford</i>	77 Center St.
Clarke, Percy Truman	<i>Franklin</i>	25 State St.
Connolly, Joseph Vincent	<i>Fall River, Mass.</i>	176 Court St.
Connors, James Albert	<i>Stoughton, Mass.</i>	112 Sanford St.
Dodd, Frederick Beaton	<i>Bangor</i>	Φ A Δ House
Eaton, Horace Emerson, Colgate College—Harvard University.	<i>Bangor</i>	337 Union St.
Epstein, Myer Wilfred	<i>Bangor</i>	303 Essex St.
Fox, Calvin Louis	<i>Houlton</i>	The Lowder
Geary, Milton Roscoe	<i>Marlboro, Mass.</i>	12 Carrol St.
Long, Edmund Joseph	<i>Lynn, Mass.</i>	25 State St.
Levi, Simon	<i>Portland</i>	176 Court St.
McDonald, Peter Michael	<i>Winterport, P. E. I.,</i>	278 Main St.
O'Hear, Hugh Joseph	<i>Thompsonville, Conn.</i>	Φ A Δ House
Powers, Frank	<i>Lewiston</i>	Φ A Δ House
Ross, James Brackett	<i>Phillips</i>	Y. M. C. A.
Sawyer, Joseph Warren	<i>Milbridge</i>	Penobscot Exchange
Westgate, Harry Bloch	<i>Taunton, Mass.</i>	28 Second St.

LOCATION

The College of Law of the University of Maine is located in Bangor, a bright, progressive New England city, containing a population of over 25,000, and the business center of a large territory and a numerous population. Perhaps no city in the country does a larger business in proportion to its size. The city is easily accessible by rail from all parts of New England, and has steamboat connection with Boston. The climate is healthful, while its proximity to the coast renders the winters less rigorous than is the case in the interior. The churches of the city and the Young Men's Christian Association, whose building is large and commodious, receive students with the greatest hospitality, and young men coming as strangers to the city speedily find themselves contented and at home. Two national legal Greek letter fraternities, the Phi Alpha Delta and the Phi Delta Phi, the different class and athletic organizations, the Maine Law Review, the Assembly, a vigorous debating society, as well as various quiz clubs and minor organizations, give tone and variety to student life.

The Maine Law Review is a legal magazine edited and published by the students of the College of Law. It is now in its fourth year, and enjoys the support of the legal profession. It receives valuable and often noteworthy contributions from legal writers and leading men in the country identified with the profession of the law and the administration of the Government.

Since January, 1908, the College occupies its new and commodious quarters, the whole of the sixth floor of the Exchange Building, at the corner of State and Exchange Streets.

Bangor is the county seat of Penobscot county, and numerous terms of Court, both State and Federal, are held here during the year. The local bar is one of distinguished ability, and students are thus enabled to observe how important cases are conducted by skilful practitioners.

The Young Men's Christian Association at Bangor offers to the students the privileges of a well-equipped reading room, as well as of comfortable social rooms, including parlor, game and reception rooms. In addition to the above, on payment of a small fee of three dollars, law students may have the use of a first class gymnasium, bowling alleys, baths and swimming pool, all in charge of competent instructors.

Orono, where the other departments of the University are located, is a pleasant town some eight miles from Bangor, with which it is connected by both steam and electric railways. The College of Law is an integral part of the University, it being distinguished in this regard from other departments solely by its location. Students in the College of Law are permitted to take such general work in the University, along general lines, as time will allow, without extra charge. They are eligible for membership in the various athletic teams.

ADMISSION

The College of Law is open to both men and women. All students who enter as candidates for a degree must have a good high school or academic education, or its equivalent, as defined by section one of Article VI of the Constitution of the Association of American Law Schools, and which with regard to entrance requirements reads as follows:

"I. It shall require of all candidates for its degree at the time of their admission to the school, the completion of a four years high school course, or such a course of preparation as would be accepted for admission to the State University, or to the principal colleges and universities in the state where the law school is located; provided, that this requirement shall not take effect until September, 1907."

Graduates of colleges, high schools, and academies, in good standing, are thus admitted without examination, upon presentation of a diploma or other satisfactory evidence of their graduation.

INTENDED INCREASE OF ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

In harmony with the greater demands made by the legal profession and the public, and in recognition of the fact that University standards throughout the country are being gradually raised, it is intended in course of time to go beyond these requirements, and, in addition to the high school education prescribed, two years college work may be required as a preliminary preparation of all candidates for the law degree.

SPECIAL STUDENTS

Students who are without the necessary preliminary education, but who wish to take the course in law as special students and not as candidates for a degree, and who can satisfy the faculty of their persistence and capacity for toil, are admitted to the college, and, if they prove able to do the work, are permitted to take the full course and are given a certificate to that effect upon its completion. While the value of a broad preliminary training as a preparation for the study of law is recognized as fully here as elsewhere, and while students are urged to obtain all the general education possible, yet it is recognized and demonstrated by experience, that occasionally a man with limited opportunities and education has yet the making of a good, and, it may be, a great lawyer. To such a man this college cordially and freely offers all its advantages, save its degrees.

Students that intend to engage in business and desire a knowledge along commercial lines, are recommended to take up the subjects of Agency, Bankruptcy, Carriers, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Corpora-

tions, Domestic Relations, Equity, Insurance, Negotiable Paper, Partnership, Real Property, Sales, Suretyship, Torts, and Wills.

Students who wish to acquire a knowledge of the law as a part of a liberal education for the purpose of mental discipline and of a more intimate knowledge of the rights and duties of citizenship, are recommended to supplement their studies with courses in the University. Political economy, civics, logic, argumentation, public speaking, and especially courses in history and English are specifically recommended. To take such courses is wise on the part of any student, whether special or regular, that can afford to do so. There is no extra charge for studies so taken at the University.

ADVANCED STANDING

Any student entering this school from any law school having the same admission requirements, is admitted to advanced standing and given full credit for work done in the school from which he comes, upon presenting certificates of proficiency from the executive head of the latter school. All other persons seeking advanced standing as regular students and having the necessary educational qualifications required for admission must pass examinations in the subjects covered in the earlier part of the course in this school.

Members of the Bar of any state may be admitted to the senior class as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws on presentation of their certificates of admission to the Bar in the fall term, while graduate students, as well as members of the Bar having this degree, may take one of the two graduate courses leading to the degree of Master of Laws. Further information will be given on inquiry.

NECESSITY OF A LAW SCHOOL TRAINING

The day of study in a law office is rapidly passing, and it is only a question of a comparatively short time when substantially all the work of preparing for the Bar will be done by the school. "The time has gone by," said the late Chief Justice Waite, "when an eminent lawyer in full practice can take a class of students into his office and become their teacher. Once that was practicable, but now it is not. The consequence is that law schools are now a necessity."

This view was expressed as early as 1879, by the unanimous report of the Committee on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, as given in the reports of the American Bar Association, Vol. 2, p. 216. "There is little, if any dispute now," say the members of this committee consisting of the leading men in the profession and representing every section of the country, "as to the relative merits of education by means of law schools, and that got by mere practical training or apprenticeship as an attorney's clerk. Without disparagement of mere practical advantages the verdict of the best informed is in favor of the schools."

ADVANTAGES OF SUCH A TRAINING

The advantages possessed by the law schools are pointed out in the same report:—Attainment of general principles, removal of difficulties inherent in scientific and technical phraseology, the acquisition of clear conception and precise expression, familiarity with leading cases and with their application to discussion, the forming of habits of attention and acquaintance with the leading maxims of the law, together with the priceless opportunities resulting from contact with other minds in generous emulation, not to mention the incidental survey of the law as a science and the inevitable recognition of ethics as its true foundation, with the reading, reasoning and discoursing incidental thereto, and constantly accompanying the work—all these secure a progress otherwise altogether beyond the reach of the student.

These advantages are being recognized both in the United States and abroad. Sir Frederick Pollock claims that the law schools of this country have made the American student not only a better instructed lawyer but a more practical lawyer as well. Rt. Hon. James Bryce and Mr. Dicey, K. C., have expressed themselves to the same effect. Hon. William P. Goodelle, President of the New York State Board of Bar Examiners, said at the conference of State Boards of Bar Examiners in 1898, among other things: "The growing appreciation of a law school course will, in my judgment, result before many years in the Court of Appeals requiring by its rules that some portion, at least, of a legal course of study (in New York) shall be had in a law school." (Reports of American Bar Association, Vol. 21, p. 534.) The immediate, as well as the more remote, value of such training is also illustrated by the fact that in New York, where authentic statistics are available, the percentage of office men failing in the bar examination is nearly twice as large as that of the law school men, while the probabilities of future professional success are, according to Franklin M. Danaher, Esq., of the same State Board of Bar Examiners, about in the same proportion. In Ohio, recently, eighty per cent of the men that failed were from law offices. Of the law school men equally unsuccessful the far greater number were from night schools and similar institutions, while no less than ninety-five per cent of the graduates of the regular law schools satisfied the tests applied by the examining board. Exceptional men of course exist, as is well known to the faculty of every law school, and such men whether coming from office, correspondence school, or private study at home, would pass any examination, however severe. It is the exception that proves the rule.

These facts are becoming more and more recognized in the profession. Mr. W. N. Stearns, Secretary to President Edmund J. James of the University of Illinois, in summarizing the views of about a thousand members of the bar of the State of Illinois as expressed in reply to a question sheet sent out by the State University says: "It appears, in the first place, very definitely from this examination that the days of studying law in a lawyer's office have passed away. * * * Out of the

thousand replies only seven favored preparation for the bar in a lawyer's office. All the rest insisted that the only sensible thing for a boy to do who desires to practice law is to enter the best law school he can find." From the same summary it appears that the opinion is general that having once entered the law school the young man had better give his entire time to the work of the school, and not attempt to combine it with work in a lawyer's office, or indeed, work in any other place unless he is absolutely compelled to do so. A majority of the whole number urge that every one taking up the study of the law should complete a full college course before beginning his law studies. Of the others a majority are in favor of at least two years in college before taking up the study of the law, while there is a practical unanimity that the completion of a four years high school course is the absolute minimum which is at all acceptable.

METHODS OF STUDY

While a few courses are by lectures, yet the greater part of the instruction is obtained from the study and discussion of series of selected cases. The college is frankly committed to the "case" system of study, that is, the inductive study of carefully arranged and selected cases, without the use of text-books, or commentaries by the student in his individual work, except, later on, for the purposes of collateral reading and for the review of some branches of the law by means of classic and really authoritative text-books. It is believed to be the best possible system for all students, regardless of their preliminary education and acquirements. By it a comprehension of legal principles and facility in their application are acquired as in no other way, while it is apparently the only method by which any genuine power of legal discrimination and analysis can be developed.

The spirit and aim of this college are distinctly practical. Its purpose is to equip men thoroughly for the practice of law. The fullest discussion is permitted and encouraged in all the work; but whatever else the student may get out of it, one result should certainly be a knowledge of the law as it is. To bring this home to the mind of the student and to fix it there by the discovery of the reason upon which the principle rests is regarded as the chief function of the school. The uniform success which the graduates have met in passing the severe examinations given for admission to the bar, in Maine, Massachusetts and other jurisdictions, is some evidence of their efficient preparation for practice.

In Maine every member of the class of 1906, without exception, that took the bar examination passed successfully. One member, Lucius Black Swett, of West Hollis, the honor man of his class, passed with a mark of 92, the highest mark ever given by the Board of Bar Examiners since its existence—a record since surpassed by two members of the school, Charles B. Hosmer and Albert Beliveau, who in the recent bar examination, February 1911, attained each a rank of 93. Again, in 1907,

as during the three previous years, the graduates of the College of Law maintained a higher standing and a better average in the examination than the men of the Harvard and the Boston University Law Schools of the class of 1907, also all that took the bar examination passed in both Maine and Massachusetts.

At the meeting of the section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association, during a lively and animated debate as to the relative ability of law schools to teach the subject of Practice, Mr. Chief Justice L. A. Emery, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, was able to make the following contribution to the general discussion: "I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that we have in my State a little law school that does teach practice. I am speaking now from the standpoint of a judge of the supreme court of that State and as a friend of that law school. I can say that at the end of their course in the study of practice in that school some of the students are better practitioners than those men who came to the bar directly from the office and without ever having been in a law school. Practice is taught and pleading is taught, and my only purpose in rising now was to testify to the fact that not only can it be done but that it is done and done thoroughly."

Strong applause followed these remarks, and it was evident that on the general question the sentiment of the section was with the position taken by Mr. Chief Justice Emery. See Report of the Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association, held at Narragansett Pier, R. I., 1905, page 564.

In this connection we quote from Vol. VIII, No. 1, of the Maine Bulletin. It says: "It is the great good fortune of the University of Maine to be able to say that, since the establishment of its Law School (1898), no Massachusetts man that came to study in it and took the regular course in three years, ever failed to pass the bar examinations of his own state, and that, too, at the first trial. For three years in succession, and each year more decisively so, the students of the University of Maine have stood ahead of the Harvard and Boston University Law School men in the bar examinations held in Maine, a fact which finds its explanation, in part at least, in the advantages a smaller school enjoys over a larger school, as pointed out by the Dean of the School in his address at St. Louis." See the Transactions of the Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association, held at St. Louis, Mo., 1904, page 807.

The Practice Court is an important feature of the work of the college. It is held weekly and consists of three divisions, a moot court, a trial court, and an appellate division. The work in the court is principally done by members of the senior and junior classes, appeal lies from the first two courts to the appellate division, known as the University Law Court, composed of two seniors and a member of the faculty. The training thus obtained proves of considerable value.

COURSE OF STUDY

The course of study covers a period of three full years. College graduates whose health and ability warrant are permitted, by doing extra work, to finish the course in two years. All students, however, are urged to take three years for the completion of the work. The percentage of college graduates enrolled has risen from nine per cent four years ago to above twenty per cent at the present time. Of the college graduates in attendance an ever increasing number are taking the course in three years.

If a student can spend but one year at a law school the first year will beyond a doubt prove the most valuable to him.

The faculty will not hesitate to drop a student after it considers him disqualified either through wilful neglect or from manifest incapacity to grasp the subject.

FIRST YEAR COURSES

CONTRACTS. Fall, winter and spring terms, four, three, and two hours a week respectively. Text book: Keener's Cases on Contracts. MR. BROOKS.

TORTS. Fall, winter and spring terms, four, three and two hours a week respectively. Text book: Ames and Smith's Cases on Torts. PROF. WALZ.

REAL PROPERTY. Fall and winter terms, four and three hours a week respectively. Text book: Tiffany on Real Property. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

CRIMINAL LAW. Winter and spring terms, two hours a week. Text book: Beale's Cases on Criminal Law. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

COMMON LAW PLEADING. Winter and spring terms, two hours and one hour a week respectively. Lectures and problems. MR. MARTIN.

AGENCY.* Spring term, three hours a week. Text book: Huffcut's Cases on Agency, Second Edition. MR. WORSTER.

HISTORY OF LAW. Fall term, one hour a week. Lectures. PROF. WALZ.

FEDERAL COURTS. Spring term, one hour a week. Lectures. PROF. WALZ.

JUNIOR COURSES

EVIDENCE. Fall and winter terms, four and three hours a week respectively. Text book: Thayer's Cases on Evidence. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

SALES.* Fall and winter terms, two hours a week. Text book: Burdick's Cases on Sales. MR. WORSTER.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER. Winter and spring terms, two and three hours a week respectively. Text book: Huffcut's Negotiable Instruments. MR. BROOKS.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS. Fall term, three hours a week. Text book: Smith's Cases on Persons. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

CARRIERS. Fall and winter terms, one and three hours a week respectively. Text book: McClain's Cases on Carriers. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

DAMAGES.* Winter term, three hours a week. Text book: Beale's Cases on Damages. MR. WORSTER.

REAL PROPERTY.* Spring term, four hours a week. Text book: Finch's Cases on the Law of Property in Land. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

INSURANCE.* Spring term, three hours a week. Text book: Woodruff's Cases on Insurance. MR. WORSTER.

SENIOR COURSES

ADMIRALTY.* Spring term, two hours a week. Lectures. MR. BLAKE.
EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE. Fall and winter terms, four and three hours a week respectively. Text books: Bispham on Equity and Shepard's Cases in Equity. PROF. WALZ.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS. Fall and winter terms, four and three hours a week respectively. Text book: Wilgus' Cases on Corporations, Annotated. MR. WORSTER.

SURETYSHIP.* Fall and winter terms, two hours a week. Text book: Ames's Cases on Suretyship. MR. WORSTER.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. Fall or spring term, three hours a week. Text book: Boyd's Cases on Constitutional Law. MR. WORSTER.

EQUITY PLEADING AND PRACTICE.* Winter term, two hours a week. Text book: Langdell's Equity Pleading. PROF. SIMPSON.

BANKRUPTCY AND FEDERAL PROCEDURE.* Winter term, two hours a week. Lectures. GEN. HAMLIN.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.* Fall or winter term, three hours a week. Text book: Smith's Cases on Municipal Corporations. PROF. WALZ.

CONFLICT OF LAWS.* Spring term, three hours a week. Text book: Dwyer's Cases on Private International Law. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

PARTNERSHIP. Winter and spring term, two hours a week. Text book: Ames's Cases on Partnership. PROF. WALZ.

WILLS.* Spring term, three hours a week. Text book: Chaplin's Cases on Wills. MR. WORSTER.

INTERNATIONAL LAW. Spring term, one hour a week. Lectures. PROF. WALZ.

BRIEF MAKING AND THE USE OF LAW BOOKS. Winter term. Text book: Brief Making and the Use of Law Books. PROF. WALZ.

MAINE PRACTICE. Spring term, one hour a week. Lectures and problems. MR. MARTIN.

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS. Spring term, one hour a week. Lectures. ASST. PROF. SIMPSON.

GENERAL REVIEW. Fall, winter and spring term, one hour a week. Text book: Gardner's Review in Law and Equity. PROF. WALZ.

ROMAN LAW.* Spring term, about one hour a week. Lectures. MR. CHIEF JUSTICE EMERY.

PROBATE LAW.* Spring term, about one hour a week. Lectures. MR. CHIEF JUSTICE EMERY.

WHAT TO DO IN COURT AND HOW.* Spring term, about one hour a week. Lectures. MR. CHIEF JUSTICE EMERY.

MEDICO-LEGAL RELATIONS. Spring term, about six lectures. DR. SOUTHARD.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE. Lectures. MR. DYER.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS. Lectures. MR. DYER.

CROSS-EXAMINATION. Lectures. MR. HEATH.

The subjects starred are given in alternate years, Agency alternating with Insurance, Sales with Suretyship, Damages with Municipal Corporations, Real Property (cases) with Wills, while Roman Law, Probate Law and "What to Do in Court and How" are each given once every three years.

LIBRARY

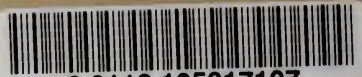
The law library contains about three thousand volumes, including the reports of the Supreme Courts of the United States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, and of the Court of Appeals of New York; the New York Common Law and Chancery Reports, the American Decisions, American Reports, American State Reports, the complete Reporter System, the Lawyers' Reports Annotated; all the law encyclopedias, a considerable number of text books, and the leading law periodicals, as also the English Reports, full verbatim reprint, and the American Digest.

DEGREES

The University confers the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon students who complete the courses outlined above, and who present a thesis of not less than five thousand words, which shall be approved by the faculty.

The degree of Master of Laws is conferred after the completion of one year of resident graduate work, or two years of such work in absence, and approval by the faculty of two theses of not less than five thousand words each. Details as to this course may be had upon application to the Dean.

Attorneys-at-law who have been actively engaged in practice at the bar for not less than five years, and attorneys who hold a college degree and have practised for not less than two years, may, on presentation of a



recommendation from one of the justices of the highest court of their State, be also admitted to the course leading to the master's degree.

HONORS

Two members of the senior class are each year elected to membership in Phi Kappa Phi.

EXPENSES

The expense incident to a course in this college is very moderate, and deserves the careful attention of students to whom this is a serious question. It is believed that in no school in the East can so thorough a legal training be obtained at so small an outlay. The tuition is seventy dollars a year, payable one-third at the beginning of each term. Of the seventy dollars, ten dollars is a library charge. The graduation fee is ten dollars. There are no other charges. Books cost about thirty dollars a year. Good board and rooms may be had for from \$3.50 to \$7.00 a week. The school year covers a period of thirty-two weeks. Aside from expenditures for travel, clothing, and social demands, the average annual outlay will not exceed \$210, and this may be somewhat reduced by close economy. It is believed that expenses in this, as well as in the other departments of the University, are lower than in any other institution of equal rank in New England.

For further information address

DEAN W. E. WALZ,
University of Maine College of Law,
Bangor, Maine.

CALENDAR

1911

October 4, Wednesday, Fall term begins.

December 20, Wednesday, Fall term ends.

1912

January 3, Wednesday, Winter term begins.

March 13, Wednesday, Winter term ends.

March 20, Wednesday, Spring term begins.

June 12, Wednesday, COMMENCEMENT.